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This hotel is situated on the corner of
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Cash paid for barley delivered at Brookville on
Metamora. J. H. QUINN.

DR. Z. FERGUSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
FAIRFIELD, INDIANA
June 23rd

GEO. BOWLEY,
Real Estate Agent,
CLAIM AGENT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
HARRISON, OHIO.
I have for sale a large amount of farm lands and
town property in all the Western States.

KING & SMITH,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
VARNISHES
WINDOW GLASS,
Patent Medicines, &c.
AT THE PUBLIC SCALE,
(MAIN STREET.)
BROOKVILLE, INDIANA.
Aug 6-ly

ADAM HEEG,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
and also Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHEWING AND SMOKING
TOBACCO
OF ALL KINDS.
At the Crystal Front,
Main Street, Brookville, Indiana.
A. HEEG.

FAIRFIELD MILLS.
BROWN & BEST,
With the best machinery in grinding
FLOUR AND MEAL. The highest quality
price paid in cash for wheat.
This flour is made in Brookville at the store
of David Singmaster and John Rockafeller, and
also at the Depot.
Will also furnish LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
August 7-ly

The Indiana American.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOL. 6, NO. 40.]

BROOKVILLE, IND., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867.

[WHOLE NO. 300.]

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
TRANSIENT.
One square, (10 lines), one insertion..... \$1.00
One square, (10 lines), one month..... 3.00
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Residential advertisements should be all cases be
paid for in advance.
Unless a particular time to publish when hand-
ed in, advertisements will be published until or-
dered out and charged accordingly.

When the Public Debt Should be Paid.
To the Editors of the Journal:
Without intending to discuss all the
questions connected with our finances,
such as the issue of the bonds, the refunding
of the National Bank currency, &c., I beg
leave to call the attention of your readers
to the subject of the time of payment of
the national debt.

The total debt on the first of the present
month, less the amount of cash in the
Treasury, was \$2,492,783,365, and includes
\$365,164,844 of greenbacks or legal tender
notes, and \$29,392,172 in fractional
currency. The total bonded debt, at the
same time, including old bonds, issued be-
fore 1861, was \$1,782,261,510 48.
Of this amount one hundred and ninety-
eight millions four hundred and thirty-
one thousand three hundred dollars (\$198,-
481,300) draw five per cent. interest and
fall due in 1904; and are what are com-
monly called "Ten Forties." Two hundred
and eighty-three millions six hundred and
seventy-five thousand one hundred dollars
(\$283,675,100) drawing six per cent.
interest, fall due in 1881. Twelve
hundred and five millions seven hundred
and ten thousand five hundred dollars
(\$2,105,710,500) draw six per cent. interest
and fall due in 1882, '84, '85 and '87,
and are what are commonly called "Five
Twenties." The interest on all these
bonds is payable in coin. There were
outstanding on the first of the present
month four hundred millions seven hundred
and eighty-three thousand and twenty-
five dollars (\$400,783,025) of three years
"Six Twenties," which fall due in June and
July, 1868.

The law creating the "Ten Forties" bonds
provides that the Government shall have
the right to redeem them at any time after
ten years from the date of their issue, and
this right of redemption will accrue in
1874. The law creating the "Five Twen-
ties" provides that the Government may
redeem them at any time after five years
from the date of issue, and this right of
redemption will accrue in regard to those
already issued in 1867, '69, '70 and '72.

The right to redeem these different
bonds is a right of redemption, and is a
privilege, and is a mere privilege re-
served by the Government to be ex-
ercised or not according to its convenience,
and there is no moral or legal obligation
to pay off one of them an hour before it is
due. When these laws were passed it was
supposed it might be to the interest of the
Government to pay off the debt, or some
portion of it, before it was due, and the
right to do so was accordingly reserved.

It is now proposed by Democratic poli-
ticians that the Government shall at once
pay off to greenbacks all the bonds which
have a right to be redeemed, and shall con-
tinue to do so from year to year, and the
right to redeem shall accrue, until the
whole is paid, which would thus be done
in seven years, and the more violent are
insisting on the immediate discharge of
the whole debt by compelling our creditors
to take an equal amount of greenbacks to
be issued for that purpose.

The latter proposition would require the
immediate issue of more than two billions
of greenbacks, and the former the issue of
a like sum within seven years, and either
would be clearly fatal to the credit and
prosperity of the country.

Of the "Five Twenties," five hundred
and fourteen millions seven hundred and
eighty thousand and fifty dollars were
issued, and will mature in 1882, and are not
due until 1882, and are not due until 1882,
but the Government has the privilege of
redeeming them in 1867.

According to the last monthly statement
of the Treasury Department, there are now
absolutely due and must be paid, on pre-
sentment, various notes, bonds and cer-
tificates of indebtedness amounting to nine-
teen million four hundred and forty thou-
sand three hundred and seventy-five dol-
lars and eighty-seven cents, (\$19,440,375-
87). There are six per cent. bonds falling
due in 1867-68, and must then be paid,
amounting to fourteen millions eight hun-
dred and sixty-one thousand seven hun-
dred and ninety-one dollars and eighty
cents.

There are of three years compound in-
terest notes, which will fall due in 1868,
and must then be paid, seventy-eight mil-
lions eight hundred and thirty-nine thou-
sand six hundred dollars. How shall the
Government get the greenbacks to pay the
debts that are due, and that will be due
next year, and to redeem the five hundred
and fourteen millions of "Five Twenties?"

There are three ways:
First, by issuing new bonds and re-
deeming with the proceeds of their sale;
but this would only make a new debt of
like amount; as the time has not come
when a new bond bearing a lower rate of
interest can be sold at par.

Second, by levying a tax more than
double that of the present; but this the
country can not and will not bear. Or,
Third, by issuing within the next
twelve months not less than six hundred
millions of greenbacks, and this operation
must be repeated from year to year until
after 1874.

What effect this would have upon the
value of the currency and the business of
the country need not be discussed, for
none are so stupid as not to understand it.
If this vast body of currency is not to be
redeemed, then it will not be worth the
paper upon which it is printed, and re-
putation and commercial ruin will be the
result. The present value of green-
backs is chiefly due to the understanding
that they are to be redeemed, and a body
of currency that is not to be redeemed,
and will die in the hands of the last hold-
er, can not be sustained by making it a
legal tender or by any other legislative
contrivance. Not one dollar of the bonded
debt will fall due before fourteen years,
and it will then become due at different
periods running down to 1904. Can any
good reason be given for paying it off so
long in advance? The country has not
yet recovered from the war. Trade and
commerce still languish throughout the

land. Nine States are disorganized and
desolate, and can scarce pay anything for
years to come. The rebellious South caused
the debt to be created, but whatever is
paid in the next five or six years must
come almost entirely from the North.
Why not wait at least until the South can
pay part? Why not wait until the country
has recovered from the shock and
waste of war? Has not this generation
put down the rebellion and done its part,
and may it not justly leave the payment
of part of the debt in the next? This
generation has to discharge a large State,
county and municipal indebtedness grow-
ing out of the war, and within the next
ten years will have to pay not less than
\$400,000,000 for pensions and bounties,
besides extraordinary expenses for Indian
war and other causes. In ten years our
population will have increased ten millions,
and our taxable property nearly doubled
in value. In ten years a tax twice in
amount can be borne, easier than the tax
of today.

Within ten years the Southern States
will be reconstructed and the enjoy-
ment of comparative prosperity. Within
ten years, and perhaps within five, the
increase of population, wealth and capital
will enable the Government to sell at par
bonds bearing a much lower rate of inter-
est than the present, and thus consolidate
and reduce the debt.

Should the Government find itself at
any time in possession of coin or currency
that can be applied to the reduction of the
debt, it should of course be promptly ap-
plied; but any attempt to pay the bonded
debt in advance by heavy taxation, or by
inflating the currency, will be unneces-
sary, unwise, and injurious.

I would pay the interest promptly, ac-
cording to the contract. I would pay off
our currency obligations and other debts
as they mature, and see to it that the pub-
lic debt should under no circumstances be
increased.

I would reduce the rate of taxation to
the lowest point that would defray the
expenses of the Government, economically
administered, and pay the interest and
maturing obligations, and leave the prin-
cipal of the bonded debt to be discharged
in other and better times.

Who ever before heard of a nation with
still exhausted from war, and with wounds
unhealed, attempting to pay off the war
debt? Foreign nations may admire our
ambition in this respect, but would despise
our discretion. The national taxes can
be reduced by the adoption of the policy
I propose, and by the honest and faithful
collection of the internal revenue.

In fifteen years, and possibly in five,
the difference in value between gold and
greenbacks will have ceased to exist, by a
gradual return to specie payment, and the
question of the mode of payment of the
bonds, whether in gold or greenbacks,
will have become unimportant. Specie
payments can be reached without con-
tracting the currency, by waiting a rea-
sonable time, until successful reconstruc-
tion and the growth of wealth and business
have brought the country up to the ex-
isting volume of currency without a financial
convulsion.

The decline of gold from 200 to 40
brought a corresponding reduction in the
price of property, attended with great loss
and derangement of business. Another
inflation of the currency would be attend-
ed with another ascent and descent of
prices, and with immense disasters to the
nation. What the country needs is repose
and stability in our financial policy, and
without these trade and prosperity must
languish. When our debt was contracted,
the men who now clamor for its immedi-
ate payment denounced bonds and green-
backs as alike worthless, and dissuaded
the people from lending their money to
carry on the war; and my opinion is, they
mean no better to the country now than
they did then. Now, as then, their effort
is to destroy the public credit, and their
proposition to pay the public debt in
advance, is unnecessary, impracticable
and destructive, and would result in ben-
efit to none, unless it would be the gold
gamblers, and they would ultimately be
"hoisted by their own petard," as they
were at the close of the war.

The national debt can be paid without
oppressing the country, not by "hot house"
experiments, spasmodic efforts, or violen-
ce to the public faith, but by the solid growth
of the country in population, wealth and
prosperity, under the administration of a
stable financial policy. O. P. MORTON.

Frenchy.
A Frenchman, a stranger in New York,
stopped a lad in the street and politely
asked:
"Mon friend, wa's the name of zis street?"
"Well, who said it was?" replied the
boy.
"What's you call zis street?"
"Of course I do."
"Pardonnez! I have not ze name; what's
you call him?"
"Yes, Waits, we call it."
"Zis street?"
"Waits street, old fellow; and don't you
try to make game of me."
"Sacre mon Dieu! I ask you one, two,
three, several times, allow, will you tell me
ze name of ze street, eh?"
"Waits street, I tell you. You're drunk,
ain't you?"
"Mon little fren, vere you live, eh?"
"In a Yandoo street."
"Eh, Belf! You live von dam street,
and you're in von d-d fool!"
And they parted, entertaining a high
opinion of each other's politeness.

Why is a prosy preacher like the mid-
dle of a wheel? Because the fellows
around him are tired.

The office of the tongue is often the
eloquence of the heart.

What is that which a cat has and no
other animal? Kittens.

Johnson's Intentions.
[Washington Correspondence of the New York
Times.]
WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO IN
PEACE.

I am reliably informed that he will re-
gard the action of Congress as revolution-
ary. The Radicals have abandoned the
idea of trying him for high crimes and
misdemeanors, and justifying his im-
peachment merely on the ground that he is,
in the language of Butler, an "impedi-
ment" to reconstruction, he will not re-
cognize their proceedings as legal or con-
stitutional, and will pay no respects to
their resolves and determinations. Should
articles of impeachment be presented and
a resolution passed suspending Mr. John-
son and prohibiting him from exercising the
functions of President, should Wade
be chosen to be President ad interim,
and armed with this extra right and
law, command Johnson to vacate the
White House and turn over to him all the
property, papers, &c., pertaining to the
executive office, Johnson would believe
that Mr. Johnson will decline and defy
Congress to do its worst. The President's
view of the matter is laid to be this: Each
of the three great branches of the Gov-
ernment is for itself the judge of the con-
stitutionality of a law. Congress, in the
first place, is a judge. It passes a law ac-
cording to constitutional forms by the re-
quisite majority over the President's veto.
According to the Constitution it can only
legislate on certain subjects. Well, the
law passed and it comes to the Presi-
dent for execution. He is sworn to faith-
fully execute his office and to "preserve,
protect and defend the Constitution of the
United States." Who is to determine for
him whether the law passed by Congress
does not conflict with the Constitution he
is sworn to defend? If he considers it
clearly in violation of the Constitution, is
he not under the most solemn obligation
to refuse to enforce it? It is contended
by some that the more usual mode is for
the President to assure a law constitu-
tional until otherwise ordered by the Su-
preme Court. This the President consid-
ers only applies in doubtful cases; but
where the conflict with the Constitution
is clear and undoubted, the President
considers it his duty to decline its en-
forcement altogether. Applying this to
impeachment the following is the result:
Congress passes articles of impeachment,
suspends the President, and orders his
arrest. The alleged offense is that he re-
fuses to enforce the laws which he honest-
ly believes to be in antagonism with the
Constitution.

He takes one view of the law, Congress
another. He holds that he can only be
removed on "conviction of treason, bribe-
ry, and other high crimes and misde-
meanors." He holds that a mere differ-
ence of opinion as to the constitutionality
of a law between himself and Congress is
neither treason, bribery, nor other high
crime or misdemeanor. He holds, there-
fore, that he cannot be impeached, sus-
pended or removed from office.

Congress insists he can. Then, he con-
siders, Congress places itself in an attitude
of revolution. It thus violates the Con-
stitution by attempting to usurp the ex-
ecutive power, and must be put down.
How will this be done? The President,
netting for the best interests of the coun-
try, and deeming the safety of the repub-
lic in danger, will issue a proclamation
prohibiting Congress, calling for an elec-
tion of new members, and invoking the
aid of the people to sustain him. This, I
am assured, is the view the President takes
of the impeachment matter, and the way
he would set should the occasion arise.

Under the Constitution the President
has the power to proscribe Congress only
in case of a disagreement to adjourn.
But in a great public emergency, where
the life of the nation is at stake, the Presi-
dent considers the exercise of extraordi-
nary powers justifiable. Moreover, Con-
gress, by assuming unconstitutional pow-
ers, and attempting to destroy the Execu-
tive, disqualifies itself as no longer a law-
ful Congress, but a body of usurpers and
traitors. As such they have no rights
which the President is bound to respect,
and the Executive will deal with them ac-
cordingly. The President's theory is that
they first inaugurate revolution by at-
tempting an act subversive of the Govern-
ment, and upon them will rest the respon-
sibility of any strife or confusion that
may follow.

Men One Would Rather Not Meet.
Men who tell stories that run into one
another, so that you can't get away from
them at the end of many of them.

Men who have been betrayed and aban-
doned in the most heartless manner by all
of their friends.

Men who have been persecuted and
slandered by a general conspiracy of every-
body.

Men who imitate popular actors.

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who agree with you too much.

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who are always "putting a case."

Eden in Ruins.
In Eden's blooming garden there lived a happy
pair,
With everything they needed provided for them
there:
The garden was extended as far as need be to
And everything was blooming in perfect har-
mony.

Now beauty and perfection over all creation
Wood:
It passed divine inspection; who said that it
was good,
And as I am now supposing, that every crea-
ture made

Was feeding round the garden or resting in
the shade,
The leopard and the lion, the tiger and the bear,
The lion and the lamb, most certainly were
there.

And every other creature the great Creator
made,
They lived like happy brothers, rejoicing in the
shade.

But lo! the sun is rising, sends forth the
gentle breeze,
Has awakened all the birds that were sleeping on
the trees:

The sun altitude higher spreads out his golden
wing,
Then all the birds in Eden at once begin to
sing.

Over all the plains of Eden, as far as could be
seen,
There beauty in perfection stood out in living
green.

And from the fertile earth in great abundance
flowed
Everything they needed, and everything was
good.

For until Rebellion had its wicked, cruel birth,
Not a plant of poison would grow upon the
earth;

But Rebellion is a monster with poison in his
breath;
He has traveled over Eden and poisoned her
to death.

Now in imagination I stand on Eden's plains,
And black desolation is all that now remains;
The leaves are all dead and fallen from the
trees,

Lie scattered on the ground or drifting with
the breeze.

Oh Eden, thy garden of beauty and bloom,
Is covered with darkness and hidden in gloom;
Where blossoms and beauty did once abound
There is now growing the thistle and thorn.

Oh Eden, the place of so much delight,
Is covered with darkness and hid from my
sight;

Thy ruin distressing will forever remain;
It will not be rebuilt; no, never again.

Rebellion, cruel monster, with poison on thy
breath,
Thou hast trampled on lovely Eden and poi-
soned her to death;

Blotting out her blooming beauty and clothed
her in despair,
Established desolation to reign forever there.

Oh Eden, thy ruin cannot be concealed,
Though thy location is not now revealed;
Thy glory in ruins we cannot renew,
So adieu unto Eden, a painful adieu.

Now, monster Rebellion, an answer I demand;
Why did you visit this once happy land?
For the damage you have done you never
can atone.

Though all the wealth of Rebellion was in
your hands alone,
You have filled the land with sadness, mourn-
ing, grief and tears.

Which cannot be forgotten for many coming
years;
You have shed the blood of innocence to gra-
tify your wrath;

Destruction, death and ruin have followed in
your path.

Through many bleeding hearts you've driven
your poisoned spears,
And stirred the deepest fountain of pity's flow-
ing tears;

Still to gratify your nature you racked your
very brain
To invent new scenes of sorrow and increase
their pain.

Oh then abomination, thou wicked, cruel thing,
Through wicked souls you acted to point your
deadly sting;
And they need make no excuses; it will only
make it worse;

For through all coming ages they will have to
bear the curse.

You murdered by starvation in your prison pen,
Many unknown thousands of worthy, useful
men;
Now write the history of the world and the
page of every age,
And our record of thy cruelties will fill the
blackest page.

This is my indictment; answer or deny?
Answer if you can; confess it or deny;
To all of your demands no answer will be
made.

Social Equality.
A Democrat never reasons. He has no con-
ventions, because a convention is the con-
clusion of argument. He has no doubts,
because "doubts" are the result of conflict-
ing arguments. He is therefore
the most positive and most unassailable
man in the world. No one can be reason-
ed out of any opinion, who gives no reason
for it. No one qualifies an opinion, who
can't see that there may be something
worth considering on the other side. A
Democrat, therefore, is rarely converted,
except through his prejudices. There he
is strong. You may start from the most
self evident proposition conceivable and
proceed by the shortest and plainest logi-
cal process to a conclusion, but you only
bewilder him. He can see, where you
have got to, but not how you got there.
If your logic lands you beside one of his
prejudices, he is sure you are right, but
can't tell why. If it places you against
one of them, he thinks you are wrong,
but can't tell why. He didn't get to his
prejudice by any such up hill road as
stepping from one proof and conclusion to
another. He went straight to it, and can't
take any body else the road. He hates negroes,
for instance, and jumps from that dislike
to the Democratic position that a negro
should have no political rights. There is
no road from one to the other. He sails
easily over on his prejudice, and leaves no
track to follow. If you ask him why he
hates negroes, he says, negroes should be
deprived of a right which every racially
superior or denigrates white man has,
and he never tried to give any reason for
either belief. No man has ever yet heard
a speaker, or read a paper, of the Demo-
cratic faith, that pretended to "prove" that
social equality would follow political equal-
ity, or that political equality was not the
right of every human being responsible to
divine or human law. Where the policy
of a nation, the fate of millions of fel-
low creatures, is at stake, one would think
that a party might have some reason it
could give for taking this view of that policy
and not another. But the Democracy have
none except, "It's a nigger." They are
utterly incapable of distinguishing between
political and social position. One may
hear at any ward meeting, or township
convention, deafening words by the hour
about "giving the negro an equal social
position with the whites; being compelled
to make negroes your associates, to receive
them into your family to marry with them,"
and it would be entirely safe to bet all the
money that John M. Lord has got against
all that Dick Ryan has earned, and more
enormous odds, we can't conceive, that
not one of these speakers can tell to save
his soul, what social equality is, or what
connection it has with political rights, or
whether it has any. He will assert thun-
derously "that if you make the negro
equal in social station," yet he will
take a drink as soon as he leaves the stand
with a Democratic voter, his political equal,
whom he would never admit to his house, to
his table, or to an intimacy any sooner than
a hog. And he will flatter and bow to a
pretty lady, proud to be recognized as fit
to be admitted to her society, who has no
political rights at all. Ask him to recon-
cile these discrepancies between social and
political position, and he is dumb. He
doesn't know what he is talking of when he
is making "social equality" speeches.

Political rights, those which define a
man's place in a nation, belong equally to
every responsible being of mature age.
The right to life, or liberty, to acquire
property, to enjoy it, to protect it, to ac-
cure comfort and education for a family,
to share in the construction of regulations
necessary to these ends, is no favor granted
by some men to another. They belong to
a man in virtue of his humanity. As
members of the nation, as beings respon-
sible to law, entitled to its protection or
its punishment, all men are equal. The
title to these rights God has written in
the faculties he has given. Social posi-
tion is no part of them. One may have
them in their full extent without any so-
cial position at all, or have the highest so-
cial position, and yet have none of them.
Let us look for a moment at this Demo-
cratic horror, "Social Equality."

What is it? It is the recognition in
any person, by society, of such qualities as
make the possessor an acceptable associate.
More possession of the requisite qualities
does not create it. Society must know it.
A man may be honest, intelligent, refined,
agreeable in person, ready, but if society
knows nothing of it he is not accorded
the social position he could fill. Out of
this necessity of recognition by society
grows the practice of introductions. This
ceremony is simply the assurance of the
introducer that his protégé possesses the
requisites to move in the society he is
admitted to. It secures the necessary re-
cognition at once. "Social equality,"
therefore, is the gift of society. What
qualities command this gift? They are
the various as the grades of society, on the
basis and products of individuals. Gen-
erally good report, intelligence, education,
pleasant manners, agreeable personal ap-
pearance, and wealth, will secure position
in any good society. In some any one of
these qualities is enough. Wealth is all
sufficient among "shoddy aristocrats."

Personal appearance, with no drawback of
character or intelligence, is quite enough
for a woman in almost any American so-
ciety. Complexion is a particularly po-
tent element there, while it is slightly con-
sidered in Europe. Religious belief and
political tendencies, in some societies, are
a prime consideration. In many others
the first requisite is a bad character. A

honest man, or a decent woman is not
wanted. One man will select as a friend
one whose another of the same circle or
circle will have nothing to do with. One
man is "low" in one society who is "high"
in another. In short, "social equality"
is the whim of society. It is made as
fashions in dress, in amusements, in litera-
ture are made. It has no dependence on,
or connection with, laws or constitutions.
A man may be under the ban of the law
whom society would be glad to welcome.
We know that there is not a Democrat in
Indiana who would not be proud to receive
J. H. Davis to his home and his social cir-
cle, and a man may hold the highest po-
sition in society who could not gain ad-
mission to any decent society. We have
seen a Democratic Governor whom no
gentleman would allow in his house, and
we have seen a Democratic President who
would never be selected as the associate of
any man or woman of fair repute. No law
can make one man consider or treat another
as his social equal. No law can make one
man "invite another to his house, and
come in on a desirable occasion." No law
can make a lady bow to a man whom she
thinks unfit for her acquaintance. Every
Democrat knows this, yet every Democrat
insists that giving the negro the right to
vote is forcing him into a social equality
with white men.

There never was so monstrous an absurd-
ity maintained by any party before since
the world was made. But the Democracy
receive it unthinkingly. They are out-
rightly at the task of negroes. They are
shaken with fear when a dusky face
appears in the political arena. Their points
are unopposed, and they fall down in terror,
screaming "Save us from nigger equality!"

Their daughters beg them in "letters" a
yard long, on the most brilliant of busi-
ness, not to let them marry negroes. Their
chaste wives appeal to them tearfully to
avert the peril to their honor of introduc-
ing a negro to their family hearth. Their
ancient maidens, whose susceptible virtues
have soared into unworldly hopes, cry
"White husbands or none." Now if this
fear be assumed to carry a point, we need
say no more about it. It is a falsehood,
and that is enough. If it be real, we
should like to know the ground of it. No
law can compel them to accept,